California GARDEN

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2001 Volume 92 No. 1 $2.00

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

In Jan. and Feb.
SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN is sponsoring several interesting classes there and some trips and tours. For information: 805/682-4726.

Jan. 6 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY open from 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., also the first and third Saturdays. Members of SDFA can check out books. (Membership $10 a year, includes magazine.) Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 105. 619/232-5762.

Jan. 6-7 Sat.-Sun
SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY Rose Pruning Demonstration, Balboa Park. 9:00 a.m.-noon, bring gloves and pruners. Plant sale both days. Contact Julia Cooper, 858/457-5038

Jan. 8 Mon.
PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM 2000-2001 Bob Gordon of San Luis Obispo speaking on "What's New in Floral Industry and Color Council." Carlsbad Women's Club. 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad. 12:30-3:00 p.m. $8 Door. Info: 760/749-9608.

Jan. 9 Tues.
SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY Meeting. Speaker, Jerry Stewart, will give presentation on Ornamental Leaf Pelargoniums. 7:30 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101.

Jan. 20 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Jan. 6 for details.

Jan. 20-21 Sat.-Sun.
SAN DIEGO ORCHID SOCIETY Mini Orchid Show. Sat. 12:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m., Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101.

Jan. 23 Tues.
QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Gourd Art Class. Make a bowl, bird house, or covered container. Materials furnished, bring rubber gloves, old spoon and sack lunch. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. $35 members, $45 non-members. Pre-registration and pre-payment required. 760/436-3036 for more information. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas.

Jan. 25 Thurs.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Bus Tour to Lanterman House and Descanso Gardens. See page 31.

Jan. 26-27 Fri.-Sat.
DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB "Gardening Studies Class Course III." 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. both days, exam on Jan 27. Valley Center. Information/registration: 760/749-5384. Fee.

Jan. 27 Sat.
S.D. COUNTY BRANCH CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY Annual Orchid Auction. 12:00-4:00 p.m. Wommen's Club of Carlsbad, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad. Info: 760/753-6952.

Feb. 3 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Jan. 6 for details.

Feb. 3-4 Sat.-Sun.
SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY Annual Show and Sale. Entries: 8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. Visitors: Sat. 12:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

Feb. 5 Mon.
PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM 2000-2001 Speaker, Elma Garcia, Flower Show judge and imaginative, wonderful teacher. Carlsbad Women's Club. 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad. 12:30-3:00 p.m. $8. Door. Info: 760/749-9608

Feb. 10-11 Sat.-Sun.
SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY Exhibit, Wild Animal Park. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. both days. No additional fee over cost of Park entry.

Feb. 13 Tues.
SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY Meeting. Speaker, Robin Parer, respected authority on Hardy Geraniums (Cranesbill), will give presentation on "Geraniums of South Africa." 7:30 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Rm 101.

Feb. 16 Fri.
SAN DIEGO ZOO ORCHID ODYSSEY. Orchids from Papua New Guinea, Central and South America, and China are featured at the Zoo's Orchid House. Free with Zoo admission.

Feb. 17 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Jan. 6 for details.

(continued on page 4)

San Diego Floral Association
INCORPORATED MARCH 1910

Published by
San Diego Floral Association
for 91 Years

PUBLICATION STAFF
EDITOR
Jacqueline Coleman

CALENDAR EDITOR
Linda Berger

NOW IS THE TIME EDITOR
Marianne D. Truby

AFFILIATE LISTING EDITOR
Lynn Beyerle

BOOK & VIDEO REVIEW EDITOR
Rosaleen Cox

TOURS EDITOR
Ann Waters

ADVERTISING
Jacqueline Coleman

RENEWALS
Joan Roman

MAILING
Lynn Beyerle

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD
Mort Brigadier
Robert Horwitz
Barbara S. Jones
Betty Newton
Pat Pawlowski

We welcome articles, photographs, drawings, and ideas from amateurs or professionals. Deadlines for a next issue are the 20th of January, March, May, July, September, and November. We do not pay for articles or artwork. We cannot guarantee the safe return of material. *California Garden* reserves the right to edit any and all submitted material. Submissions must be double spaced and/or on a computer disk from IBM or compatible, in WordPerfect 5.1. DOS. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of *California Garden*. No endorsement of named products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products that are not mentioned.

Send all editorial material and change of address to:

California Garden
San Diego Floral Association
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego CA 92101-1622

California SINCE 1909
GARDEN
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NO. ISSN 0008-1116
Telephone 619/232-5762
Arrangers Guild Chm. 619/435-8079

San Diego Floral Association
MAIL-1650 El Prado #105
San Diego CA 92101-1622
see us at Casa del Prado,
Room 105 Balboa Park
Monday through Friday
10:00AM to 3:00PM

VOLUME 92 NUMBER 1

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2001

FEATURES

6 All-America Selections® for 2001 . . . . . AAS Committee
8 The Four San Diego Climates . . . . . R. Horwitz
9 Garden Greens to Eat . . . . . R. Horwitz
10 Growing Vegetables on the Coast . . . . . A. Dawson
11 Winter Vegetable Gardening in San Diego's Inland Foothills . . . . . S. Harbour
12 East County Vegetable Gardens in January and February . . . . . J. Gemmell
13 Having Problems with Poor Drainage? . . . . . P. Miller
14 Born to Be Wildflowers . . . . . P. Pawlowski
20 Update on Those Pesky Giant Whiteflies . . . . . M. Truby
21 Persimmons . . . . . B. Jones
22 Discovering Gardens in Kent . . . . . S. Swildens
23 Bromeliads, an Ideal Gift . . . . . M. Truby

DEPARTMENTS

2 Horticultural Calendar . . . . . L. Berger
5 Gleanings . . . . . B. Jones
16 Now Is the Time . . . . . M. Truby
20 Errata . . . . . Staff
24 Book Reviews . . . . . R. Cox
26 Affiliates . . . . . L. Beyerle
31 San Diego Floral Association Bus Tours . . . . . A. Waters

COVER Photograph by Betty Newton of mariposa lily (*Calochortus*).

Claims and opinions expressed by advertisers do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor and publisher of *California Garden* magazine.

Copies of *California Garden* can be ordered by mail for $2.00 per copy plus $1.00 postage. Single copies of the current issue of *California Garden* magazine can be purchased for a donation of $2.00 at the locations listed.

BALBOA PARK VISITORS CENTER, HOUSE OF HOSPITALTY, 1549 El Prado, San Diego CA 92101
CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION, 818/447-8207, 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia CA 91006
MISSION HILLS NURSERY, 298-2808, 1525 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego CA 92103
SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION, 232-5762, Casa del Prado, Rm. 105, Balboa Park, San Diego CA 92101
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, 224-8271, 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego CA 92110
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, 513-4900, 12755 Danielson Court, Poway CA 92064-6847

FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 619/232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your show.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (ISSN 0008-1116) is published Bi-Monthly for donations of $8.00 per year or $15.00 for two years, foreign delivery add $6.00 per year, by San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622. © San Diego Floral Association, 1992. All rights reserved. Periodicals Postage paid at San Diego CA. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to CALIFORNIA GARDEN, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622.

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Feb. 17-18 Sat.-Sun.
THE HUNTINGTON 28th Annual Camellia Show. Sat. 12:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Sun. 10:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. 1150 Oxford Road, San Marino. 626/405-2141. General admission.

Feb. 18 Sun.
SAN DIEGO MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY 4th Annual Mushroom Fair including displays of local mushrooms and fungi, cooking demos, horticulture instruction, and book sales. 11:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101.

Feb. 20 Tues.
★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING** Dinner and Speaker, Martha Deichler "Children's Gardens-Planting the Seeds of Knowledge." 5:45 p.m., speaker 7:15 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Dinner reservations required by Feb. 15, 2001. Information/reservations: 619/232-5762. $6.00 members, $7.00 others.

Feb. 24 Sat.
★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Bus Tour to The Getty Center. See page 31.

Feb. 24-25 Sat.-Sun.
OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA Annual Flower Show and Bazaar. 10:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. both days. Free. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101.

Feb. 24-25 Sat.-Sun
THE HUNTINGTON BONSAI-A-THON. Sponsored by the Golden State Bosai Federation. 10:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. both days. 1150 Oxford Road, San Marino. 626/405-2141. General admission.

BALBOA PARK:

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Open Tues. thru Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Docent tours with reservations. Fee. 619/232-2721.

OFFSHOOT TOURS Ranger guided. Various topics. Saturdays 10:00 a.m. Meet at Visitors Center in Plaza de Panama. 619/235-1121. Free.

INTERPRETIVE WALKS Ranger guided. History oriented topics. Meet at Visitors Center in Plaza de Panama. Tuesdays and Sundays at 1:00 p.m. Free.

ONGOING EVENTS

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Canyoneer Walks. Sat-Sun. Sept-June. 619/232-3821 ext 203 or www.sdnhm.org for locations, times and directions. Free.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Garden Tours & Events. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036 or (www.qbgardens.com). General Admission.

BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Walks. Poway. Sat. & Sun. 9:00 a.m. 858/679-5469.

WALKABOUT INTERNATIONAL Local Guided Walks. Newsletter. 619/231-SHOE. Free.

CUYAMACA COLLEGE Water Conservation Garden Landscape Seminar on 2nd Saturday of each month. 9:30 a.m. Docent tours Sat. 10:30 a.m. and Sun. 1:30 p.m. 619/660-0614. Free.

GARDENING CLASSES

BETTY NEWTON
9-WEEK COURSE

Landscaping: Easy care shrubs, native plants, evergreen shade trees, useful succulents, training stone fruit trees, composting, and paths.

Beginning Jan. 9 Tues. P.M.
Grossmont High School. 6:20 p.m.-9:30 p.m. Room 51. 1100 Murray Dr. La Mesa. $22. 619/644-8218 or 619/401-4122

Beginning Jan. 11 Thurs. A.M.
Foothills Adult Center. 8:50 a.m.-Noon. Room 12. 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon. $22.

JOYCE GEMMELL

January 12-26
Winter Vegetable Propagation
Friday 9:00 a.m.-12:10 p.m. $13.

February 2-16
Planting a Salad Garden
Friday 9:00 a.m.-12:10 p.m. $13.

February 23-March 23
Summer Vegetable Gardening
Friday 9:00 a.m.-12:10 p.m. $15.
619/401-4122
Foothills Adult Center, Room 12.
1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon

Deadline for submission to **HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR** for MARCH-APRIL issue is JANUARY 15. **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** is not responsible for changes that are submitted late by the organizations.

Gleanings . . .

gathered by barbara jones

HONEYSUCKLE . . .

Almost every country has a flowering plant that is called honeysuckle. Unfortunately, they are all different plants, even different families. In California, our honeysuckle is a twining vine or shrub covered with clusters of small tubular flowers, *Lonicera*. There are many species, but the honeysuckle of early San Diego was a vine covered with a multitude of fragrant yellow-white flowers growing over every back fence. It fed bees, birds, insects, and children. (There is nothing to compare with biting off the green end and sucking out the nectar. It helps a child understand what attracts wild creatures.)Incidentally, our honeysuckle was Shakespeare's woodbine.

More honeysuckles should be planted. It takes very little care or watering once established. The air smells wonderful.

Cape honeysuckle is *Tecomaria capensis*, not our local honeysuckle.

FREE COMPOST . . .

Wonder what the City of San Diego does with all the green vegetation they pick up in front of our houses and cut from the public gardens and curbsides? It is taken out to the landfill on Kearny Mesa and chopped-up and composted. This compost is used along roadways and in parks throughout the city, but they have lots left over. The compost is free if you load it yourself and if you are a resident of San Diego. But, it's not that simple. It is sold by the cubic yard. (A cubic yard will fill about 6 32-gallon cans.) The workers will scoop up a cubic yard and pour it into your truck or into cans for $4.00 per cubic yard, $8.00 if you are not a San Diego resident. If you bring 32-gallon bags, you fill them yourself. The compost is at the landfill at 5180 Convoy Street, just north of Highway 52 on Kearny Mesa. (Between 163 and I-805.) It is open 7 days a week from 7:00 AM - 4:30 PM. You can call (858) 573-1418 for more information.

OASIS FLOWER FOAM . . .

Flower arranging has changed a great deal since Oasis was invented. It has been particularly helpful to the commercial florist industry. Flowers can be arranged and transported easily and quickly.

There are things one should know to use it successfully. Before using, the foam block should be trimmed to fit the container. Next it should be placed in deep water for at least 20 minutes. It is important that the part with the name be on top. After soaking, the blocks should be gently placed into the container — no pushing and no compacting of the material.

Unfortunately, many popular flowers, such as sunflowers, have thick stems and need much water but are unable to take it up properly from the foam. If one is using these thick stemmed, heavy water using flowers it is recommended that: several small 3/4-inch cubes of foam be placed in the bottom of the container, water added until the cubes are covered, then the big block of foam placed on top. The stem of the flower must be long enough to be pushed completely through the big block and into the water below.

Flowers do not last as long in foam as they do if a needlepoint holder is used. It is convenient, though. If the arrangement is being kept in a dry room, the foam should have water added. A turkey baster is handy. Also, if a small indentation is made in the top (cutting out a small piece — not compressing the material) water can be added easily.

SAN DIEGO OFFICIAL TREES . . .

On October 30, 2000, the San Diego City Council designated the jacaranda to be the official tree of the City of San Diego and the Torrey pine to be the official native tree.

For several years, the Jacaranda Tree Planting Committee of Village Garden Club of La Jolla has been actively encouraging the planting of jacaranda trees (737 since 1987) throughout the city.

The jacaranda is a deciduous tree. It has feathery leaves and a gorgeous display of purple flowers in the spring. Jacarandas are native to Brazil and Argentina, tropical America, and to the Caribbean.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS® FOR 2001

Eustoma grandiflorum 'Forever Blue' F_1*

Common name: Lisianthus, prairie gentian
Flower color: Blue
Form: Single
Size: 2½ inches
Plant height: 12 inches
Width: 8 to 10 inches
Foliage color: Green
Garden spacing: 8 to 10 inches
Time from sowing seed to flower: 21 weeks
Features: A distinct branching habit results in a lush, full plant, continuously producing.

Helianthus annuus 'Ring of Fire'

Common name: Sunflower
Flower color: Red with gold petal edge
Form: Single
Size: 5 to 6 inches
Plant height: 3½ to 4½ feet
Width: 2 to 3 feet
Foliage color: green
Garden spacing: 2 to 3 feet
Time from sowing seed to flower: 90 to 120 days
Features: Perfect for flower arrangements needing height. Numerous flowers produced.

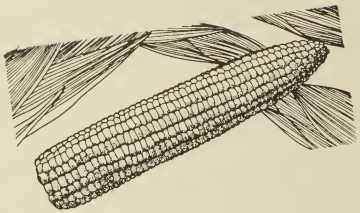
Portulaca grandiflora 'Margarita Rosita'

Common name: Portulaca
Flower color: Deep pink
Form: Semi-double
Flower Size: 1½ inches
Plant height: 4 to 6 inches
Width: 12 to 14 inches
Foliage color: Mid-green
Garden spacing: 8 to 10 inches
Time from sowing seed to flower: 50 days
Features: Tissue paper like durable flowers. Mound-like habit as young plant.

Nicotiana x *sanderae* 'Avalon Bright Pink'

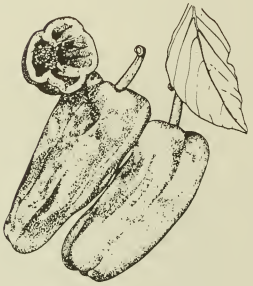
Common name: Flowering tobacco
Flower color: Bright pink
Form: Single, star shaped
Size: 1½ inches
Plant height: 7 to 10 inches
Width: 10 to 12 inches
Foliage color: Dark green
Garden spacing: 8 to 10 inches
Time from sowing seed to flower: 90 to 100 days
Features: Freedom of bloom, adaptability, and length of blooming season.

Zea mays 'Honey Select' F_1*



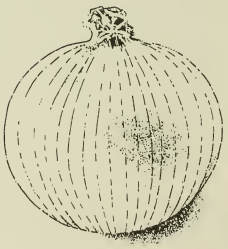
Common name: Sweet corn
Form: Slightly tapered
Cob size: 8 inch, 16 to 18 rows
Color: Yellow
Plant height: 7 feet
Disease tolerances: none
Time from sowing seed to harvest: 79 days
Features: Combines the best qualities of sugary enhanced and supersweet in a vigorous plant; tender.

Capsicum annuum 'Giant Marconi' F_1



Common name: Pepper
Form: Elongated, tapering to blunt point, 2 to 4 lobes.
Fruit size: 2 to 3 inches wide by 6 to 8 inches long.
Color: Green maturing to red.
Plant height: 30 to 36 inches
Width: 24 inches
Foliage color: Green
Garden spacing: 2 feet
Time from sowing to harvest: 70 to 82 days
Disease tolerance: Tobacco mosaic virus and potato virus Y (possibly the most common virus affecting peppers).
Features: Bred to be grilled; sweet smoky flavor; high yield; adaptability to severe growing conditions.

Allium cepa 'Super Star' F_1



Common name: Onion
Form: Round to flattened globe
Fruit size and weight: 4½ by 4½ inches, up to a pound if growing season is 100 days or more.
Color: White
Plant height: 22 inches
Width: 12 inches
Foliage color: Green
Garden spacing: 6 to 8 inches
Disease tolerance: Pink root
Time from sowing to harvest: 100 days
Features: First day length neutral white onion; can be grown in the fall, too, given mild short-day conditions; sweet flavor.

*[Editor's note: The term "F_1" indicates the first generation progeny of a cross. F_1 hybrids will not breed true from their own seed.

Disease and pest resistance have been developed for many crops. These are indicated on seed package or in catalog by an "N" for nematodes, an "F" for fungus, or a "V" for virus.]

THE FOUR SAN DIEGO CLIMATES

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

THE SAN DIEGO CLIMATE can be divided into four general, and overlapping, zones. Starting from the seashore and going inland about a half mile is the coastal zone. Then comes what may be termed the reportable and real San Diego climate that includes Lindbergh Field and goes inland as far as North Park. We then have the intermediate zone typified by the area from Kearny Mesa to El Cajon. Beyond El Cajon comes the pre-mountain/desert area. All of these weather zones have a great impact on what kind of gardening you can do.

The **coastal zone** is the most benign when it comes to temperature extremes. It seldom gets either warmer or colder than the other zones that are inland. It is also the fog belt, exhibiting the May gray and the June gloom. Conditioned by the ocean, it is more humid. This zone is ideal for the more tropical types of plants that thrive on the humid cool days and nights. Rains are seldom as heavy along the coast as they are inland, however, the after-the-rain winds can come booming up the coastal hills with damaging velocity.

The **San Diego zone**, as I call it, is the one featured in all the travel brochures and takes in the area from about a **half mile from the coast to beyond North Park or even Kensington**. It includes **most of the eastern part of San Diego Bay, downtown, and the Golden Hills area**. In this zone there is much more sun and it is a few degrees warmer than the coastal zone. At night it can get a few degrees cooler. Growing conditions are exemplified by the magnificent range of horticulture found in Balboa Park. Mission Valley before it became a freeway and an office and hotel alley was once dotted with productive farms where you could buy fresh produce like corn, beans, squash, and salad greens. In the San Diego Zone you can grow the citrus trees of which easterners are so envious.

Then we come to the **intermediate** area that I envision in my mind as the avocado-lemon area. Just looking at street names will tell you that. This region encompasses the runways of **Brown Field** near the Mexican border **east to Spring Valley and El Cajon, going north into the Scripps Ranch development into Escondido.** It is quite large compared to the previous two areas. The hills and additional height factor into the climate difference along with the down slope of the valleys where cold air accumulates. The temperature range out here is ten degrees or more higher or lower than the coastal sections, and it is much drier. It has been known to go below freezing several times during the winter. Thus you must choose your plantings to suit this zone of temperature and humidity. Fruit trees including citrus and avocado do their best here. Before houses caused their removal, these acres were orchards. Roses love the climate.

The **pre-desert zone** is a combination of the attributes of the intermediate zone and a true desert climate. In summer there are many days over 90 degrees

or even 100 and conversely in winter many days below freezing. Desert-like plants gain a foothold along the uphill slopes toward the mountains that will eventually descend into the true desert. Tropical plants just will not make it out here unless you provide an artificial environment. Oak trees begin to find their ecological niche in this area with low altitude conifers and scrub. Citrus and avocados as well as deciduous fruit like the climate, too.

The delineating of zones is not a sharp boundary by any means, being tempered by valleys, hills, altitude, and nearness to bodies of water. For gardeners in San Diego County, the range of plants that you can enjoy is enormous. Not only do you enjoy your own garden, but a short drive to other areas will provide additional horticultural experiences.□

Robert Horwitz is a retired space engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego.

Photographs by Betty Newton of ***'Arctic King' lettuce and young peas*** *on opposite page and, this page,* ***radicchio*** *in a demonstration garden for Joyce Gemmell's vegetable growing class (see page 4).*

GARDEN GREENS TO EAT

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

I AM TOLD THAT there is a trend primarily by young people to have lots of leafy greens in their diet. I am sure that nutritionists will agree. Here is a list of easily grown garden greens that can be grown almost any time of the year in the San Diego frost free zones.

Mustard Greens—this green grows best in summer. It is a large somewhat coarse leaf that can be eaten raw, cooked, or as a foundation for other salad material. It needs sufficient water and a high nitrogen fertilizer.

Swiss Chard—This is a very easy vegetable to grow. It needs fairly rich soil, and because you want green leaves, sufficient nitrogen fertilizer. The leaves can get to be a foot long and depending on the variety can have dark green stems and veins or a lively red colored stem and veins. They are best eaten sautéed in olive oil, or simmered in water until just tender.

Beets—You can have your greens and roots to boot with this vegetable. Like all root crops it grows best in loose fertile soil. The leaves, when young, make a delicious salad and the root provides a colorful contrast when boiled until tender and sliced to be mixed with the greens.

Turnips—Treat turnips just like you would treat beets. The leaves have a slightly more bitter taste and are tougher.

Collard Greens—This is the basis of "soul food." The leaves are large and tough and need lots of cooking. Grow in rich soil. Cut out the main stem and veins of the leaf, then slice into one-half inch strips. Cook in simmering water for 20 minutes or so, until tender. Dry them and sauté in oil and garlic for five minutes. MMMM!

Kale—A tender version of collard greens. These leaves can be grown all green and with a variety of colors depending on the variety of plant. Variegated kale also makes a good low growing garden decoration.

Brussels Sprouts—It is the little round close knit clusters of leaves that grow along the stem of the plant that are eaten. Sprouts need rich, loose soil and sufficient water to grow well. In winter, along the coast and frost free areas, it will grow with a good yield. Boiling the sprouts until tender and sprinkling on some fresh basil leaves makes a tasty dish either hot or cold.

Cabbage—What needs to be said about cabbage, either the green or red heads or the Chinese version. Grow them with abandon, making sure that you are patient, then make any of a myriad of varieties of cole slaw or soup. Use herbs with abandon.

Best of all with these plants is that you can harvest only what you want at the time and let the plant keep growing. Take off the outer leaves to use. Aside from the inch worm and an occasional aphid, there are few pests that can cause damage. And as my Grandmother used to say as she laid out a marvelous dinner. Go and eat and enjoy!□

GROWING VEGETABLES ON THE COAST

BY ARTHUR DAWSON

FOR THE PAST THIRTY years we have grown most of our own vegetables. Vegetable gardening a few hundred yards from the Pacific presents some special problems, and we have had our share of triumphs and disasters over the years.

Most vegetables eaten fresh from the garden taste much better than those you buy in the supermarket. However, some that require cold nights to develop their full flavour are not worth growing in [*Sunset*] Zone 24. For example, parsnips and Brussels sprouts look fine when they are harvested, but the taste is insipid. I have given up on melons, having tried many varieties, even 'Charentais' imported from France. On the other hand, we get excellent results with presumed heat lovers such as sweet corn.

Home-grown vegetables are probably better for you. I am not talking about the slightly greater vitamin content of fresh-picked produce since most of us are already overdosed with vitamins. I am talking about being able to avoid pesticides. In order to produce the flawless specimens shoppers demand in the supermarket, growers must abolish all insect life from their fields and many of the products they use are considered too toxic to be entrusted to the home gardener. Regulations governing what can be called organic produce are so lax that I prefer to judge for myself what pesticides, if any, will be used on what I eat.

We grow almost all of our vegetables from seed. If you buy, say, cabbages in a pony-pack the plants are often root-bound. You will have six cabbages all maturing at the same time. Yes, they will keep in the refrigerator but then you lose the main advantage of growing your own, which is being able to eat them the day they are harvested. We set out two plants at a time, perhaps three or four weeks apart, which still gives us plenty to give away. Local nurseries have a limited offering of vegetable seeds, often older open-pollinated varieties, which may be cheaper but they are less vigorous and less disease-resistant. We order from seed catalogues. We have not found anyone that satisfies all of our needs and order once or twice a year from Stokes, Burpee, and Nichols, as well as several smaller suppliers. We have tried a lot of heirloom varieties but the results have been mostly disappointing. Most of them have rapidly succumbed to diseases.

Speaking of pests and diseases, I believe they are much more of a problem in our area than they are in the Northeast and Midwest. Vegetables grow very rapidly with the long days and warm temperatures typical of late spring and early summer in the regions where most of the varieties were developed. They can mature before the ravages of fungus and virus infections are apparent. In areas where green plants are growing everywhere, the insects do not have to concentrate on the few plants growing in your beds. I have counted twenty cabbageworms on a single small seeding, all destined to starve once they have eaten my little plant to the ground.

In the Northeast, several varieties (e.g., early, main crop, and late) of the same vegetable are planted at nearly the same time in order to extend the harvest season while allowing all varieties to enjoy the advantage of being planted during the long days of late spring. In Southern California we have such a long growing season that it makes more sense to make repeated plantings of the best tasting early or main season variety.

There are a few vegetables that we have given up trying to grow. Okra will struggle along for a few months, producing a few tough fruits, before the stunted plants shrivel and die. Winter squash can be grown very successfully, but it is such a space hog and so unsightly that we no longer plant it. Celery takes a long time to grow and it tends to be tough. Even worse, it concentrates the salt from our saline water supply and the taste is not very pleasant.

After these general observations, if Barbara Berman grants me the space in future columns, I will tell you more about individual vegetable species. □

Arthur Dawson is a retired physician with thirty years of growing experience.

Reprinted, with permission, from "The Spindrifter", the newsletter of The Village Garden Club of La Jolla California.

Antonelli Brothers
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
2545 Capitola Road
Santa Cruz, California 95062
18-page Catalog $1.00

WINTER VEGETABLE GARDENING IN SAN DIEGO'S INLAND FOOTHILLS

BY STEVE HARBOUR

GARDENERS WHO PLANT WINTER vegetables in San Diego's inland foothills must become amateur weather forecasters. It is an annual rite during the winter to be bathed in 80-degree temperatures at high noon during the day only to be followed by a frosty 30-degree morning—a 50-degree temperature swing in less than 24 hours!

Vegetable seedings planted here must endure conditions ranging from cold rain and even light snow, hail, and frost, to hot sun and fierce, desert-driven winds. Cool-season root crops like carrots, beets, and turnips grow through these conditions without incident, possibly losing their green tops to the frost while their fleshy tubers lie unscathed below the ground. Leafy vegetables such as lettuce and spinach do not survive the weather onslaughts as well, with leaves wilting from the icy cold and plants bolting from sudden and sustained heat.

Serious vegetable gardeners watch weather forecasts religiously, reacting to daily weather updates by covering crops with hot caps or sheets of insulating materials when frost or snow threatens; or mulching and watering to maintain adequate soil moisture when the weather turns warm and dry.

If gardeners have not already planted winter crops by the new year, they will want to plant as soon as weather permits tilling. Crops that take a long period to maturation such as broccoli, cauliflower, and Brussels sprouts should be planted directly from bedding packs. These small plants were planted five to eight weeks before they were placed for sale on store shelves; a head start that will be needed in order to harvest before the weather warms in spring and causes the immature heads to bolt into unsavory flower stalks.

Winter vegetables and leafy greens that can still be planted from seed include carrots, beets, peas, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, and Swiss chard. Lettuce, cabbage, and pea plants need to be covered at night with hot caps or frost-protective fabric if cold temperatures threaten to dip below 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Bulb-like sets of onions and garlic can be inexpensively purchased now in garden centers. These sets can be planted and, as with bedding packs, allow gardeners a significant head-start to producing mature crops. While in the garden center, this is also an excellent time to select perennial vegetable starts like asparagus and artichokes. Asparagus crowns are packaged and sold as 1-year-old plants, allowing the gardener to begin harvesting mature stalks two years after transplanting. Artichoke plants are similarly packaged and produce decent yields within one to two years. The broad silvery leaves of the artichoke plant make it a decorative plant for the vegetable garden, however each plant grows four feet high by six feet wide and must be given sufficient room to spread.

The winter vegetable garden can be attractively designed with the large-leafed and colorful lettuce and kale crops that contrast nicely with the feathery leaves of carrots and radishes. To add a touch of color, gardeners can plant calendula or Johnny jump-ups as flowering borders, and ornamental kale for its broad and decoratively colored leaves. □

Steve Harbour is the garden designer and landscape consultant at Anderson's La Costa Nursery. He is a Certified California Nurseryman (#2375) and member of the Association of Professional Landscape Designers (APLD).

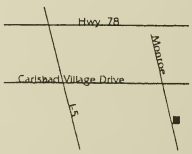
SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC

is hosting its:

ANNUAL ORCHID AUCTION

DATE: Saturday, January 27, 2001
TIME: 12 noon - 4:00 PM
PLACE: Women s Club of Carlsbad, 3320 Monroe St, Carlsbad
INFO: (760) 753-6952

- Great selection and prices
- Lots of orchids
- Blooming orchid plants
- Refreshments



EAST COUNTY VEGETABLE GARDENS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

BY JOYCE GEMMELL

DEAD WINTER SEASON – December to mid-January. East County vegetable gardeners, using their past experience, know that the month of January is a slow month on the "jobs to do" calendar. Day length is short, night-temperatures are low and the combination drops soil temperatures below optimum conditions for vegetable seed germination. However this is a good time to reinvigorate the vegetable beds. Have you tried double-digging?

While you're doing all this digging, prepare an asparagus bed. Use plenty of compost and manure. Contact the Master Gardeners at the Cooperative Extension office for their instruction sheet on growing asparagus. Telephone 858/694-2860.

February is sometimes a frustrating month for East County gardeners. It's the end of winter but not quite spring. Some years the garden is muddy; others, bone dry. Sugar snap peas planted in the fall should still be producing along with broccoli and lettuce beds under row covers. In mid-February start tomatoes from seed. You will need to provide bottom heat to seed trays and plenty of light. Soil temperature for tomato seed germination is between 60 degrees to 85 degrees. It usually takes six weeks from seeding to putting transplants in the garden: April first is about the time for El Cajon Valley, to May first for higher elevation or cold spots. Keep planting cool season vegetables that will mature in 90 days or less. By then it's time to do summer things. □ [See March-April 2001 issue for Gemmell's report on her tomato field trials.]

After leaving commercial fruit production in Northern California, Joyce Gemmell lived in Baja for 12 years (tomatoes in the sand). Then she was in the original San Diego Master Gardeners class in San Diego in 1983 and has been involved ever since. She has been teaching Foothills Adult Education classes (see ***page 4****) for 15 years and lecturing and growing plants at Summers Past Farms recently.*

Florence fennel (finocchio)
The bottom is good eating.

Young onion sets in winter.
Photographs by Betty Newton of the author's demonstration garden for a vegetable growing class.

HAVING PROBLEMS WITH POOR DRAINAGE?

BY P.J. MILLER

[Raised beds or mounds favored in the 70s and 80s are still appropriate for our compacted homesites.]
THE HOMESITE IN MOST new home developments is the product of the bulldozer blade. Row after row of lots are leveled and scraped until they all look alike, with nothing but compacted soil left. When a hole is dug in hardpan a sump hole results in near total lack of drainage, creating a wet and soggy condition unfavorable for good root growth. In the absence of good drainage the new soil in the sump hole remains wet for long periods, becomes packed, and is a reproduction area for anaerobic bacteria that rot plants. A friable [easily crumbled or reduced to powder] soil is essential for proper aeration and allows the entry of oxygen into the root zone. The best treatment for such a problem lot would be to bring in tons and tons of topsoil mix and resurface the entire garden area—a very costly procedure. One alternate solution is called "Dome Planting." In place of chiseling out a planting hole for a tree or shrub, build a hill for it.

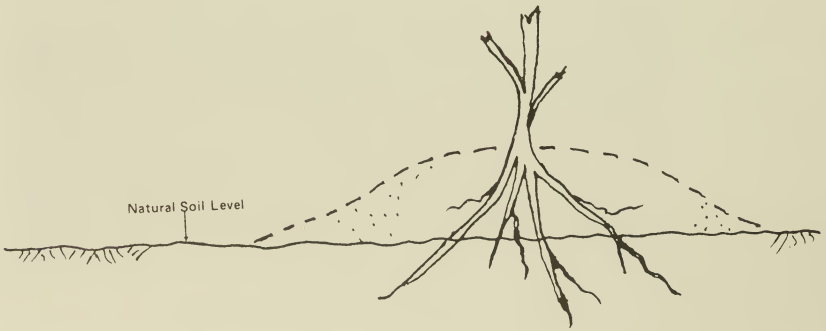
PROCEDURE FOR DOME PLANTING

1. Several days before preparation of the dome, irrigate selected area with an overhead sprinkler.

2. Overturn the soil, spade-deep, leaving it rough and unraked. Broadcast gypsum or soil sulfur over the upturned soil and irrigate; perhaps a more effective treatment is to add a sponge rock-like material impregnated with soil penetrant. Also available is a soil penetrant in either liquid or dry form.

3. Prepare a friable soil mix. One might consist of treated wood chips, prepared planting mulch, decomposed granite, and salt-free sand. A generous portion of peat moss may be added to the mixture. Peat has the capability of holding nitrogen and making it readily available for plant roots. Use a flat, square shovel for turning the material thoroughly and mixing all the ingredients. The quantity of mix used for constructing the dome depends on the ultimate size of the shrub or tree to be planted.

4. Pile this mix on the prepared site. The result should appear something like this:



Be careful not to mound soil around the trunk higher than it was in nursery container.

To irrigate dome plantings, sprinklers with ½-, ⅓-, or ¼-circle heads may be used though a drip system might be more practical. Keep the entire dome area well mulched to prevent drying out and to keep plant roots cool during summer months.

Dome planting is not only one solution for poor drainage, but it enhances the aesthetic appeal of a small garden. □

P.J. Miller was Head Ranger at Quail Botanical Gardens in Encinitas.

Additional material by Betty Newton.

Reprinted from *California Garden*, May-June 1981 issue (72-3-91).

[Editors note: It has been suggested that some sort of ground cover or retaining wall may be needed to prevent washing away of soil.]

BORN TO BE WILDFLOWERS©

BY PAT PAWLOWSKI

ALMOST EVERYONE LIKES SURPRISES. It is true that utter predictability can be comforting (for example, being pretty darn sure that the sun will rise the next morning and that your breakfast coffee, tea, or orange juice will taste wonderful, just as it always does). However, after breakfast—what if you knew your day would go exactly as the day before? Every day exactly like the one before it.

In a while, you would be bored silly.

In much the same way, a garden may be utterly predictable, with well-tended shrubs and perennials that can be counted on to perform as required, with blossoms at a certain time of the year, and a foreknown amount of eventual growth. Now of course there is much good in this; a garden needs to have good, solid, reliable greenery as a basis to build upon. But that is all some gardens have.

Zzzzzzzzz.

Excuse me. I must have fallen asleep. Where were we?

Ah yes, we were in the somnolence-inducing garden, the one where all the plants perform on cue and know their place. But now let's repair to another type of garden, one that has a place for those born to be wild.

Picture this: A garden that twinkles in the wind and provides flashes of brilliant color, often catching you by surprise. A garden that tells you spring and summer are just around the corner. A garden that amazes, amuses and sometimes confuses. A garden that banishes boredom by attracting butterflies and birds.

A garden with wildflowers.

GET GROWING

Depending on your locale, it will be easy or difficult to create a wildflower garden. If the soil you are working with has been tilled and is relatively weed-free, it will be easy. If the soil has never been worked and hosts exotic weeds like foxtail, wild oats, crabgrass, and mustard, you will have a much more difficult time. In fact, there are now fewer wildflowers in the wild because the soil in many places is filled with the seeds of exotic invasive species that germinate quicker than the native wildflower seeds do. Many times, large non-native seedlings hog the sunlight and so our native wildflower seeds don't even get a chance to germinate.

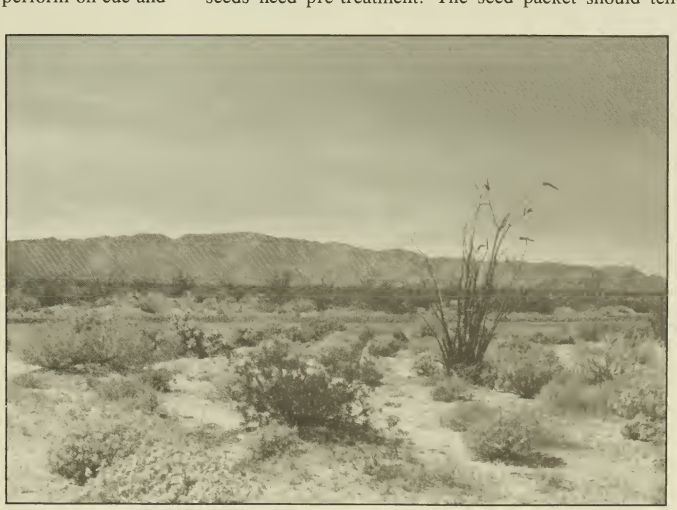
To grow wildflowers, then, you must first eliminate non-native weed species by one of the following:

(1) Hand Removal - Good exercise, and you are out in the fresh air. Better than a gym, and a lot cheaper.

(2) Soil Solarization - A safe, inexpensive method in which plastic sheeting is spread over the ground, and secured there, for at least a month. The buildup of heat from sunlight will kill many weed seeds. (For further explanation, see page 25 of the January-February 2000 issue of *California Garden* magazine.)

(3) Pre-emergent Herbicides or Other Chemicals - A last resort. Remember that with some herbicides, you must wait for quite a while before planting new seed.

After the soil is prepared, you must determine if the seeds need pre-treatment. The seed packet should tell



Each microclimate has its own species of wildflowers. Desert wildflower seeds will wait years for rain. Photograph by Betty Newton.

you if you need to pre-soak the seed, if you need to stratify it, scarify it, or if you need to set fire to it (yes, there really are some types of wildflower seeds that need extreme heat to germinate). However, for many of our most beloved wildflowers, all you need to do is plant them: tiny seed gets tamped into the surface; larger seed can be covered by soil depth equal to twice the seed size.

Remember that you should plant most wildflower varieties in October or November so they may benefit from our rainy season. However, if you water in the spring, you may plant naturally later-flowering varieties like canchalagua (*Centaurium venustum*), summer's darling (*Clarkia amoena*), and scarlet larkspur (*Delphinium cardinale*) in February or March.

WHICH ONES TO CHOOSE?

Wildflowers come in a wide array of sizes, shapes and colors.

It might be a good idea to select the seeds of species that, according to *Gardener's Guide to California Wildflowers*, are competitive with weeds and can germinate under widely varying conditions. Rosy-white mountain garland (*Clarkia unguiculata*), curly lavender caterpillar phacelia (*Phacelia distans*), and purple arroyo lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*) are said to hold their own with weeds. Others I have had luck with include California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), sky-blue baby blue eyes (*Nemophila menziesii*), intensely blue desert bluebells (*Phacelia campanularia*), shockingly pink canchalagua (*Centaurium venustum*), and pluperfect owl's clover (*Orthocarpus purpurascens*).

For interesting shapes, you can't beat the little topsy-turvy blossoms of shooting stars (*Dodecatheon clevelandii*), and the ruddy brushlike blooms of Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja affinis*).

There are also wildflower seed mixes, which are okay as long as you know what you're getting, and don't mind a wide variety of flowers and colors. A mix that contains species that naturally occur in your area is best. And to attract butterflies and hummingbirds, there are mixes that include species such as blue dicks (*Brodiaea pulchella)*, farewell-to-spring (*Clarkia cylindrica*), chinese houses (*Collinsia heterophylla*), checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malviflora*), monkey flowers (*Mimulus sp.*), and lupines (*Lupinus sp.*). A special devotee of lupine seeds is the exquisitely coiffured and perky California quail.

WHERE TO GET SEED AND INFORMATION

Seed catalogs offer a wide variety of native wildflower seeds. Exceptional catalogs include The Theodore Payne Foundation Seed List (818-768-1802); The 2000 Ethnobotanical Catalog of Seeds from J.L. Hudson, Seedsman; and Larner Seeds (415-868-9407).

Excellent books about wildflower growing include *Propagation Secrets for California Native Plants* by Jeanine De Hart; *Gardener's Guide to California Wildflowers* by Kevin Connelly; and *Growing California Native Plants* by Marjorie G. Schmidt.

The library of the San Diego Floral Association Library in Balboa Park (619-232-5762) has an excellent collection of books on native wildflowers. It is open 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri., also the first and third Saturdays.

The California Native Plant Society, San Diego Chapter (619-685-7321) and the Lake Hodges Native Plant Club (760-746-9157) are good sources of information about flowering natives.

WILDFLOWERS IN THE WILD

As spring approaches, you might wish to view wildflowers in their native settings. Here are a few wildflower "hot spots" in San Diego County:

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park - They have an excellent wildflower hot line (760-767-4684). In addition, if you are a webster, visit their website: www.anzaborrego.statepark.org. You will get the latest information about wildflower sightings. Anza-Borrego is always interesting to visit, and if you've never been to the Visitor Center, please go.

Mission Trails Regional Park - Call the park (619-668-3275) for wildflower information. It's a wonderful place to visit, and it is easy to get there from anywhere in the county.

Sites of Previous Fires - Any area that has been burned by fire in the previous year or less is a good place to look for native wildflowers.

There are many other great natural areas to wander around in, places like **Oakoasis County Open Space Preserve, Torrey Pines State Reserve, and Silverwood Wildlife Sanctuary**. If you have a trusty Thomas Guide, you can turn to the "Open Space Preserves" listing near the back of the book and you will find dozens more.

GLAMOROUS GROWTHS

Wildflowers might be thought of as the movie stars in a garden of bankers, engineers, and certified public accountants. Just like movie stars, wildflowers are flamboyant, colorful creatures who attract our attention.

(continued on page 29)

Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, AND *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS
Mort Brigadier

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SIMPLY sit back and enjoy our African violets.

TO SEPARATE and repot only if daughter plants are pushing the mother plant up and out of the pot.

TO RETURN those plants that you may have moved during the holidays.

TO EXPERIMENT by wick-watering some plants, bottom-watering others, and top-watering a third group.

TO USE a humidifier for your plants if you heat your home and awaken with a dry throat. It will help maintain suitable moisture.

BEGONIAS
American Begonia Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH the watering program; slower growth requires less water. Do not allow to dry out or to become too wet.

TO KEEP plants clean; remove dead leaves and old foliage.

TO START cutting back cane-type and shrub-like types.

TO ADD more planting mix as needed to keep roots covered.

TO SPRAY for mildew.

TO CONTROL slugs, snails, mealybugs, and loopers.

TO START, in February, tuberous types for summer blooms.

BONSAI
San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO COLLECT native stock in the California region, where permitted. Plant the native trees in a larger container, not a bonsai pot.

TO GRAFT conifers, deciduous, and evergreen trees.

TO USE lime-sulfur spray on deciduous trees.

TO REDUCE watering if a rainy period.

TO PRUNE fruit-bearing bonsai.

TO WATCH for aphids and other sucking insects; spray accordingly.

TO REMEMBER NOT to fertilize your trees. Allow plants to rest.

TO START in February to repot and transplant some varieties if weather is favorable.

BROMELIADS
Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP plants from damage by possible hail. Give them overhead protection such as placing them under trees, shade cloth, or any other suitable material.

TO PROTECT plants from freezing temperatures; keep at least 2 inches above ground and cover with newspapers, sheets, etc. or bring them indoors.

TO BE careful when having plants indoors not to place them in front of a heating vent or in a drafty area.

TO EMPTY water from outdoor plants when it has rained consistently for two or three days. The weight of too much water can cause the leaves to spread apart, affecting the compact form.

TO CUT the frequency of watering during the cooler weather.

TO NOT fertilize until weather begins to warm.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS
Joseph A. Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMEMBER to rest winter-dormant plants and keep the winter growers happy. Be careful with water and fertilizer as it gets cold—water in the early part of a sunny day so water will evaporate and fungi will not start easily. If it looks like rain, hold off on the water.

TO PROTECT outside plants from excessive rain if possible. If frost is likely, a little protection with a piece of paper or plastic can save a plant. Many tropical succulents will turn into a mass of soggy pulp if frozen. Remember to remove cover when conditions become more favorable.

TO WATCH new cuttings—they may not root quickly. If you can supply bottom heat you should not have much of a problem.

TO KEEP an eye on the seedlings. Fungi can be a problem at this time. Snails can make a great midnight snack of the seedlings—use some form of snail and slug control if needed.

TO CLEAN up old pots and pick up the last of the old leaves and other debris. You do not want to encourage mice and roof rats. Rodents can make a mess of your prize plants.

TO NOTE those plants you want to propagate the next growing season. Find out how to make new starts. Plan your spring display now.

CAMELLIAS

Les Baskerville

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED iron and gypsum to maintain healthy, green plants, and 0-10-10 or a 2-10-10 fertilizer to encourage better blooms and root development.

TO CONTINUE to disbud certain varieties for better blooms.

TO OBTAIN rootstock for grafting.

TO TRANSPLANT camellias.

TO PRUNE selectively so that blooms will have room to open.

TO BUY plants in bloom. Some plants that do well in San Diego are; **Red**: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Kraemer's Supreme', 'Rudolph'; **Pink**: 'Tiffany', 'Elsie Jury', 'Al Gunn', 'Debutante', 'Valentine Day'; **White**: 'Nuccio's Gem', 'Scentuous' (fragrant); **Variegated**: 'Emma Gaeta Var', 'Adolphe Audusson Special', 'Dixie Knight Supreme', 'Rudolph Var'; **Multi-colored**: 'Margaret Davis'.

DAHLIAS

Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO DIG any tubers left in the ground. By early January the tops should be completely withered. Cut tops just above the ground.

TO STORE tubers without dividing. Store in vermiculite or sand, leaving on the soil that clings to them. Keep in a cool place.

TO INSPECT those tubers stored earlier for any sign of shriveling. If too dry, add a little moisture.

TO START in February to prepare the planting bed. Turn the soil, add humus, and fumigate. Dig in humus and add equal parts of superphosphate and sulfate of potash. Turn over well. Add fertilizer two or three weeks before planting.

TO SPROUT some selected roots in February—these make good cuttings. Bottom heat may be applied to encourage sprouting.

EPIPHYLLUMS

San Diego Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO TAKE advantage of beneficial rains. Collect the rainwater for future use. Store in opaque containers to prevent infestation of mosquito larvae and buildup of algae.

TO PROTECT plants from unexpected frost and strong wintery winds.

TO BAIT for snails and slugs.

TO SPRAY insecticides only if necessary. Do not use oil-base types. Use Orthene™, malathion, and Cygon™ available locally. Read and follow directions carefully.

TO PRUNE out dead and unsightly growth, allowing more energy to be used by newer and healthier branches.

TO FEED mature plants with a 0-10-10 fertilizer to promote blooming in spring. Use liquid or slow-release granules. Another application may be necessary in about thirty days.

FERNS

San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY for aphids, especially maidenhair.

TO WATER gently, but do not soak. On cool nights soaking keeps their feet too cold. Do not rely on rain to find your hidden and covered plants—they may remain dry.

TO TRIM off old fronds in frost free areas.

TO FERTILIZE *Platyceriums* (stag horns) with bone meal, hoof & horn, or high nitrogen liquid.

TO REMOVE and remount *Platycerium* pups.

TO PLANT spores.

TO CHECK for spider mites on the underside of fronds. Mites are very small and may not be seen. Fronds will be silvery on top and start to turn brown. Spray with malathion or miticide.

TO REPOT, rebasket, and divide ferns in frost free areas.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FINISH pruning dormant deciduous trees and vines before leaf buds start to grow.

TO PRUNE evergreens just before or when new growth begins.

TO SPRAY dormant deciduous trees and vines with horticultural oil before buds begin to open to control overwintering insect pests.

TO SPRAY dormant peach and nectarine trees with a fungicide such as lime sulfur (calcium polysulfide) before buds begin to open to control leaf curl.

TO PLANT dormant bare-root trees and vines.

TO PAINT the trunks with whitewash to protect the bark from sunburn injury.

TO PROVIDE frost protection for young citrus and other subtropical fruit trees.

FUCHSIAS

San Diego Fuchsia Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PRUNE fuchsias severely if not done in the fall.

TO CLEAN up all leaves and other trash in baskets, pots, and around ground plants.

TO SPRAY remaining foliage and ground to eradicate pests that may winter over.

TO KEEP plants moist but not wet.

TO FEED with a good fertilizer—fish (10-5-5) or a slow release type. These can be used for your year-round feeding.

TO USE insecticides or fungicides if there is a problem.

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible. Relocate potted plants if there is prolonged rain.

TO CONTINUE feeding with a complete fertilizer. If soilless mix is used, a fertilizer with micronutrients is needed. Use at less than the recommended strength. Apply as often as needed to avoid nutritional deficiencies.

TO CONTINUE a pest control and disease prevention program. Use all products according to the manufacturers' instructions.

TO PRUNE any plants that have not been cut back. At least one green leaf should remain on stems of regals, scented, and similar types. Lanky plants, which were previously pruned, can be cut back to produce compact plants. Tip pinch plants that were pruned in the fall.

TO MAKE cuttings from the prunings. Shelter the cuttings from extreme weather. Placing them in a warm location will produce roots more rapidly.

TO PROTECT plants from freezing. Temporary coverings may be used.

TO CONTINUE to rotate plants to keep them well-shaped.

HERBS

John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BREATHE in deeply the fragrance of your herb garden, during or after a winter rain.

TO PLANT seeds of winter-flowering herbs — calendula, borage, nasturtium.

TO PRUNE back winter deciduous shrubs and trees — ginkgo, vitex, lemon verbena.

TO WEED around and give space to any struggling herbs.

TO AMEND the soil throughout the garden.

TO BREW fresh tea with your backyard herbs — mints, dandelion, thyme, sage.

TO APPRECIATE and use our native herbs — black sage, white sage, sagebrush, yerba santa.

TO BAKE a fresh loaf of rosemary-flavored bread.

IRIS

San Diego-Imperial County Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP old brown fans off the tall bearded. Good ground cleaning and spraying is helpful in pest control.

TO MAKE last plantings of bulbous irises for spring bloom.

TO WATCH watering, if rains are light. Rhizomes should not be allowed to dry out.

TO START a regular spraying program with copper oil to help control rust.

TO START in February to feed all irises with 0-10-10 liquid fertilizer. Follow directions carefully and do not over fertilize.

NATIVES

Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO STAY on top of the weeding around your natives. It seems as if we may have a wet winter and weeds will grow rapidly. Be aware that weeds make better use of the soil's resources than native plants and will out compete most natives for nutrients and water.

TO FEED natives if you haven't already done so. Feed at about one-half the recommended dose. Feed last years natives, but not newly planted ones. If you feed these newly planted natives you will stimulate top growth. There will not be enough root growth to support them.

TO AUGMENT winter rains with deep, infrequent watering. The roots grow during late fall and winter and we want deep rooting in order to have a strong drought-tolerant plant in the years to come.

TO CHECK *Ceanothus* for the *Ceanothus* stem gall moth larva (*Periploca ceanothiella*). This tiny beast will cause a swelling of the flower buds as they develop. A systemic might work, but other than that, you will just have to remove the infected buds. If you cut into one of the swollen buds, you will find a tiny worm.

TO ENJOY the early-blooming plants, some of the California lilac (*Ceanothus* ssp.), the red berries on the toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and blooms on some of the manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* ssp.).

TO CONTINUE planting seed of California

wildflowers, such as California poppies, for later spring bloom.

TO PRUNE early blooming plants as soon as they finish blooming. Prune off dead wood from shrubs.

TO KEEP area around plants clean of decaying plant matter and other debris that may harbor pests or cause disease.

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK the moisture in pots of outdoor-growing orchids including cymbidiums under cover. Protect them from cold rains and possible hail damage.

TO CONTINUE staking and grooming cymbidium flower spikes.

TO USE low-nitrogen fertilizer on cymbidiums. Do not feed if overcast.

TO KEEP nobile-type dendrobiums on the dry side. Watch for swelling of nodes for flower production, then move them to where it is warmer.

TO REMEMBER phals should be spiking and if moving the plant, to place it in the same general direction and area so that the flowers will bloom uniformly.

TO WATER early in the morning so crowns will be dry by nightfall.

TO WATCH closely for slugs and snails. These pests are coming out of hibernation and proliferating after the rains. Granules of 7.5% metaldehyde are an excellent bait and do not attract children or pets and do not leave a mess.

TO BE AWARE in outlying areas of any sudden temperature drops.

ROSES

Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAINTAIN a complete calendar of procedures you follow in preparing/maintaining/feeding your roses. The work you do now is the basis of your success or failure in the rose garden.

TO STRIP any foliage remaining on your bushes and rake and clean up the beds. If you have given your bushes dormant spray in late December, you will be wise to repeat it, weather permitting. This will do a lot to prevent overwintering spores of mildew and fungus.

TO PLANT new bushes in holes you prepared earlier. If planting a new rose as a replacement, you will be well advised to supplement the planting mix with soil taken from another area of the garden, along with superphosphate at the bottom of the hole. If the weather is hot and dry, mound soil or mulch up around the canes and keep damp with frequent sprinkling.

TO PRUNE established hybrid teas, mid-January through Valentine's Day. Attend the demonstrations of your local garden clubs held in municipal rose gardens to observe pruning practices and share information with participating members.

TO FEED new plants with liquid fertilizer when bushes have a full set of leaves. These new bushes may be the first to bloom and after verifying you have the correct plant, break off the bloom leaving the new growth intact.

TO APPLY rose food to established bushes in early February. A cup of alfalfa meal or pellets worked into the drip basin will help get your bushes off to a good start. Frequent small feedings will produce continuous blooms and beautiful roses throughout the year.

TO MAINTAIN moisture level at all times by filling your water basins at least twice a week.

TO WATCH for the first signs of aphids on the new growth and knock them off with a strong stream of water from the hose. They are lazy and will take a few days to climb back up.

TO CONTROL mildew by washing off foliage in the early morning or spray weekly with a fungicide.

TO FINGER PRUNE when multiple buds break on the canes, leaving only the strongest to promote strong growth.

TO MAINTAIN a clear area around your bushes to discourage rust fungus, which will show up on the undersides of the leaves when present. Keep infected leaves picked off and dispose of in closed containers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PRUNE ROSES!

If you missed the presentations provided at various sites where volunteers demonstrate recommended pruning practices, you may wish to visit after the event to observe the result.

Roses grown here in Southern California achieve bushes of a size that is unusual and unknown to many new residents from other areas where winter weather destroys many bushes and replacement yearly is required. Hard to imagine, when here many rosarians have grown the same bushes for twenty-five to thirty years.

Pruning will help keep the plant under control. Many roses will become extremely large if allowed unlimited growth. Pruning will renew the growth and result in abundant bloom. The best growth comes from basal growth—that new cane that came directly from the graft union. Because our roses seldom go naturally dormant here, pruning and defoliation provide a shock to spur the process and give the plant the natural rest it needs.

The usual rule of thumb is to remove ⅓ to ½ of the growth of an established bush. If you have a bush that is only one year old and did not grow a lot, you may want to prune it only lightly or even not at all.

Suckers, growth from below the bud union, must be removed clean to the bud union. This is probably the most abused rule ignored by new rosarians. This will produce blooms unlike the ones you want and if left on the bush will frequently take over—resulting bushes that once produced pink or yellow flowers will now produce red blooms.

Lack of rainfall during the past year should encourage you to deep water your bushes (beds) severaltimes during this period of rest to cleanse the beds of salt build-up that occurs during the growing period. Such soil amendments as superphosphate, iron, epsom salts, and gypsum may be added at this time. Wait a few weeks until new growth is actually started before adding rose foods.

I avoid products that profess to curtail pests along with giving nutrients to the bush. Ammonium sulfate is great—for keeping your lawns green!

Remember—there is no RIGHT way to grow roses! If what you are doing is working for you—do not change!

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE planting cool-season vegetables that are not likely to be damaged by frost. Cool-season vegetables include broccoli, brussels sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, peas, potatoes (white), radish, rutabaga, and turnip.

TO USE floating row cover fabric on seeded and transplanted crops to accelerate their growth.

TO PLANT dormant crowns of artichoke, asparagus, and rhubarb.

TO PLANT seeds of medium-day-length onions such as 'White Sweet Spanish', 'Stockton Yellow Globe', and 'Italian Red' (short storage life) during February for bulbs in late summer.

TO ORDER seeds of warm season vegetables for planting in the spring.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce — Chinese forget-me-not (*Cynoglossum amabile*), cineraria, fairy primrose (*Primula malacoides*), garden stock (*Matthiola incana*), pansy, pink sand verbena, pot marigold (*Calendula*), snapdragon, and viola.

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beet, carrot, chard, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, onion (green and dry), parsnip, spinach, and turnip — baby blue eyes, candytuft, China asters, Chinese forget-me-not, coleus, delphinium, dianthus, forget-me-not, hollyhock, impatiens, lobelia, petunia, poppies, scabiosa, sweet alyssum, and Virginia stock (*Malcolmia maritima*).

UPDATE ON THOSE PESKY GIANT WHITEFLIES

BY MARIANNE TRUBY

IF YOU HAVE BEEN BOTHERED by giant whiteflies all through your garden as I have this year, I have been told there is help on the way! Of course, we have been told that for several years. I do not have hibiscus and have noted the areas that have cut down their bushes to rid them of giant whiteflies have produced bushes with more beauty than ever before. Unfortunately, the whiteflies have moved to other things—especially *Plumeria*! Following the recommended procedure of washing them down with a strong stream of water has been a real test of endurance! I had observed some areas of Balboa Park where they seem to have been eradicated and after talking to Peter Dargusch, I learned that some of the looked-forward-to wasps had been released and they seem to be winning the battle! In the meantime I have started a dormant spray program with Volck Oil and it seems to be working. — next summer? who knows! □

Marianne Truby is an American Rose Society consulting rosarian and judge, ARS director of the Pacific Southwest 1980 to 1983, past president of the San Diego Rose Society and of San Diego Floral Association.

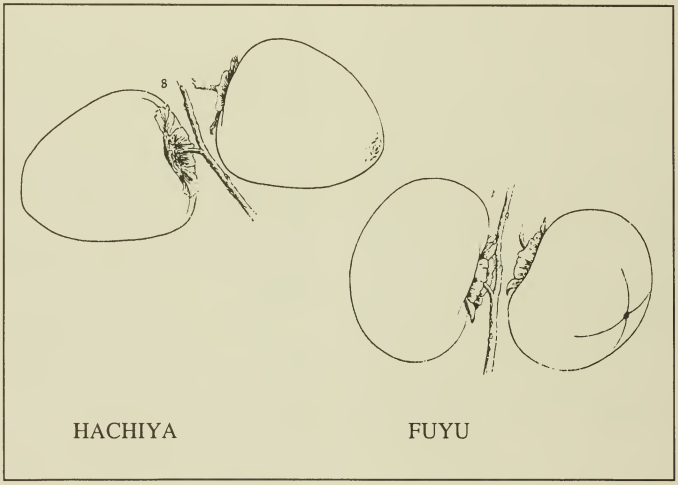
ERRATA
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2000 issue
Cover should have said Volume 91 No. 6
(instead of No. 5).
INDEX should have included under
AUTHOR INDEX 2000 for JONES, BARBARA:
Gleanings 91:1:5, 91:2:37, 91:3:88,
91:4:100, 91:5:134, 91:6:165,
under SUBJECT INDEX 2000: Gleanings
91:1:5, 91:2:37, 91:3:88, 91:4:100,
91:5:134, 91:6:165

PERSIMMONS

BY BARBARA S. JONES

PERSIMMONS ARE A UNAPPRECIATED fruit. The usual description is that it is not a tasty fruit to eat raw because of its astringency. In the past most people only were acquainted with the wild variety, *Diospyros virginiana,* native to the Eastern United States. It is usually used cooked — in breads, cakes, pies, puddings.

The California cultivated varieties of the species *Diospyros kaki* are delicious. There are over one thousand known cultivars, but the main ones known, eaten, and grown in California are the flat, crunchy, apple-like 'Fuyu' and the acorn-shaped 'Hachiya'. *D. kaki* is native to China where it is a popular fruit. It is extensively grown and eaten in Japan. Originally, trees were thought to have been brought to California by people of Oriental descent. In the 1920s, during the boom of growing sub-tropicals (avocados, dates, loquats), many persimmon orchards were planted — mainly 'Hachiya'. Over half the crop was exported. Production fell-off and orchards were destroyed, but in the 1980s interest picked up and many plantings were done, mostly 'Fuyu'.



The peak persimmon season is November and December. Formerly they were found in Asian markets, but as people begin to know them they are being sold in markets everywhere. Several varieties are sold but most are fuyus. (The name fuyu is now a generic name applied to any non-astringent, flat variety.)

D.kaki persimmon varieties can be self-sterile (to produce fruit a compatible pollen-producing variety must be growing nearby) or self-fertile. The fuyus and hachiyas are self-fertile. They are deciduous and the smooth, shiny, orange fruit ripens after the large glossy leaves fall. Trees need full sun and a soil that is not poorly drained or wet. About 15 feet of space is needed. Care includes regular watering and feeding in late fall and early spring. It can be pruned. The tree has a tap root and care is needed when planting. After becoming established it is hearty. Trees are available in cans year-round, but the best time to plant is in January. Bare-root trees are available then, too.

If you are out tasting, my favorite is the fuyu. It is sweet and crunchy; similar to an apple in texture. The golden-orange fruit is about 2½-inches in diameter and 2-inches high. It is delicious in tossed green salads — adds a real California touch. The hachiyas, the acorn-shaped ones, have tannins in the flesh. The astringency disappears when the fruit is fully ripe and soft. (To ripen quickly, place the fruit in a bag with an apple.) If you plan to use persimmons in cooking, this is the best kind. Both kinds can be refrigerated. Dried persimmons, *hoshigaki*, are available in Oriental markets. They are sweet and similar to dates in taste and texture.

The persimmon is a handsome medium-size tree and is particularly attractive when the leaves have fallen and the branches are covered with the colorful fruit. It is disease and pest resistant, too. It is slow growing and can be espalier trained. □

Barbara S. Jones has been gardening in San Diego for over sixty years and writing for ***California Garden*** *for thirty-one years.*

DISCOVERING GARDENS IN KENT

BY SHARON SWILDENS

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th my husband and I left San Diego for the United Kingdom to study and visit gardens in Kent and the Cotswolds. We were on an Elderhostel tour with twenty-five gardening enthusiasts from around the U.S.

We arrived at Wye College in Kent on Wednesday and stayed there in a large bedroom with attached bath in Withersdale Hall on the college campus for seven nights.

Every afternoon of the first week, after classes, and all day of the second week (with a free day each week) we visited sixteen major gardens plus a few small ones along the way. Because there were so many, I will describe only the five gardens we visited in the Kent area.

Our first garden surrounds the thirteenth century **Hever Castle** (with moat). In 1903 it was bought by Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who made his fortune in the pelt industry in Oregon and real estate investments in New York City. He created the garden using eight hundred workmen over a three year period. His workmen dug the 35 acre lake and created 30 acres of gardens to enjoy. The Italian Garden contains sculpture and statuary dating from the Roman times to the Renaissance that Astor collected in Italy when he was U.S. Ambassador in Rome. In the 30 acres of garden, we saw the Maze of high hedge yews, the lake, the walled rose garden, the rockery, a topiary chess grouping, a perennial garden, the Italian garden with statuary, and the water maze. The reproduction of an Italian Renaissance sixteenth century garden was built in Edwardian times (1901-1920).

Our second garden was **Sissinghurst Castle Garden**. The mansion was built in the fifteenth century. In 1930 Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson bought the house and, impressed by the garden rooms they saw in Hidcote Manor Gardens, they created this famous garden. Sissinghurst became more popular than Hidcote partly because of the lifestyles of its creators. Although married and having produced a son, it is often believed that both husband and wife had affairs with others of their same sex. In the garden is a tower from which one can view the lake, the rose garden, the nuttery, the herb garden, the cottage garden, the old orchard, and the famous white garden. All garden rooms have walls of stone or walls of yews or other hedges around them, which gives investigative delight to the viewer as one goes into and out of the various "garden rooms." Although Sissinghurst is considered a Modern (1930s) Garden, it is full of reproductions from other times such as the herb garden's "turf seat," which was popular in Medieval times.

I had never noticed "pleached" trees until I visited Sissinghurst where two rows of pleached linden trees lined a path. Pleached trees have their branches interlaced with each other forming a feature that appears to be a hedge on stilts.

Lady FitzWalter met us in her 14-acre garden, **Goodnestone Park Gardens**. Lord and Lady FitzWalter have recently added a Parterre de Broderie (foliage patterns) created by using box, bordering a bed of colored earth—popular in seventeenth century France. Her short box hedge with small stones between the embroidered patterns is on a lower flat level area so can be appreciated by looking down on the pattern. The formal area around the house has old specimen trees and a small arboretum with an avenue of limes (linden trees are called "limes" in England). This adjoins a mature woodland area with a 1920s rockery and pond. The walled garden, with some walls dating back to the seventeenth century, is a perennial flower garden ablaze in color.

Our next visit was to **Hampton Court Palace**, home of Britains's most famous kings and queens during nearly five hundred years of royal history. The red brick Tudor palace is surrounded by 60 acres of Palace Gardens. The Privy Garden is an elaborately restored sixteenth century formal garden of clipped pyramidal yews interspaced by flower beds, grass, fountains, and walkways. The flower beds are contained by low box hedges, while statues on columns line the paths. The Privy Garden has always been the king's private garden, and at the end of the garden is a huge ornamental ironwork screen that separates the garden from the Thames River. A small knot garden of box hedging is west of the garden and further on are the pond gardens: three sunken gardens containing impressive displays of bedding. The Great Vine is enclosed in a glass house nearby. It is the oldest known vine in the world and still produces 500-700 pounds of grapes each year. It was planted in 1768 by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Clipped yew trees in the shape of pyramids border the pathways of the Fountain Garden. A maze, planted in 1702, still stands in the Northern Gardens.

The **Great Dixter** wood house was built in the

middle of the fifteenth century and then restored and enlarged by Sir Edwin Lutyens in 1910. It is the family home of Christopher Lloyd, who has devoted his lifetime to creating an experimental, exciting, and constantly changing garden while writing books and articles about his garden. There is a wide variety of interest; from yew topiary, carpets of meadow flowers, and the colorful tapestry of mixed border (including the famous Long Border), natural ponds, a formal pool, and the exotic garden.

Our last major garden in the Kent area was the **Royal Horticultural Society Garden Wisley**. It covers more than 240 acres, and is one of the world's biggest gardens. In the United States, it probably would be called an arboretum. It has model gardens, greenhouses, an alpine meadow, a large hillside rock garden, rhododendron collections, azalea collections, heather collections, fruit gardens, vegetable gardens, herb gardens, trial flower gardens, and trial vegetable gardens. It even has last year's Chelsea Flower Show winning garden, which was moved there complete after the show.

The ownership of the gardens is interesting. Hever Castle, Goodnestone, and Great Dixter are all privately owned and operated. Hampton Court Palace is a Historic Royal Palace, Wisley Garden is owned by the Royal Horticultural Society, and Sissinghurst Garden is owned by the National Trust. (The National Trust is the largest charity in Britain, and they also own three of the gardens we visited in the Cotswolds.)□

AN ALL-AMERICA SELECTION® FOR 2001

Zinnia interspecific 'Profusion White'

Common name: Zinnia
Flower color: White
Form: Single daisy
Flower size: 2 to 2½ inches
Plant height: 10 to 12 inches
Width: 12 to 20 inches
Foliage color: dark green
Garden spacing: 10 to 12 inches
Time from sowing seed to flower: 60-70 days
Features: Non-stop flowering, disease tolerance, low maintenance.

BROMELIADS, An Ideal Gift

BY MARIANNE TRUBY

IN THE COVERAGE OF *Bromeliads* it is important to note that they are native to the Western Hemisphere. The family includes pineapple and Spanish moss. They are often brilliantly colored. They thrive in Southern California. Bromeliads are mostly epiphytic (living on trees/shrubs) but are not parasitic. There is a tremendous variety among the various species.

In today's world of apartment living, with little or no opportunity to grow fruit trees, vegetables, etc., bromeliads offer an outlet for would-be gardeners frustrated by lack of space and earth. Not only do they add beauty to the home and/or patio; they are perfect for the novice because of their culture. They thrive indoors. Rosettes, which hold water, need constant moisture in this reservoir. They like air circulation and cannot withstand temperatures below 45 degrees. Good drainage is essential.

Most bromeliads bloom only once. After flowering the main plant dies and new plants (pups) appear at the base of the plant. When the pup is about six inches high it can be cut off with a sharp knife and started in a small pot.

In our climate most bromeliads will bloom naturally at the normal time of year without additional help. If you want to force bloom, plants can be covered with plastic after adding an apple.

A good place to find unusual specimens is at local bromeliad shows and/or sales. Often you can purchase a glorious variety of plants for very little money.

When considering a gift for hostess or friend, rather than cut flowers a bromeliad in bloom will offer continued life and future beauty as well.□

Zinnia interspecific 'Profusion White'

Book Reviews

SERENE GARDENS: Creating Japanese Design and Detail in the Western Garden
Yoko Kawaguchi
North Pomfret, Vt., Trafalgar Square, 2000, 144 pages, 100+ color photos, 9″ x 10″, hardcover, $29.95

Yoko Kawaguchi is a horticultural journalist who has studied gardens in Japan and Japanese influenced gardens in Britain, Europe, and the United States. The goal of her book is to explain the Japanese approach to design and show how it can be adapted to create peaceful, contemplative gardens.

Her first chapter explains how oriental gardens, particularly Japanese, historically influenced garden design. Other chapters deal with all aspects of design. It has many excellent pictures, and all plant material is identified by both common and botanic name. The gardens often are not identified. The photographers are listed at the end of the book.

The last chapter is a Plant Directory. All plants are listed by common and botanic name and the size, hardiness, conditions, care, and use are given. This book should be useful for anyone planning to create a Japanese influenced garden.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

HEALTHY ROSES: Environmentally Friendly Ways to Manage Pests and Disorders in your Garden and Landscape
Mary Louise Flint
Oakland, University of California Publications, 2000, 32 pages, color throughout, 8½″ x 11″, softcover, $10

A true bargain at $10.00 and geared toward dispelling the idea that the rose is a demanding plant with many pest problems. The newly published guide from the UC Cooperative Extension experts is a concise, beautifully illustrated guide for those wishing to grow roses and for those rosarians that already are. This guide is available from your local county offices of UC Cooperative Extension.

Cultivar Selection includes an explanation of the development of the various types of roses developed primarily for landscape plants during the 1800s and early 1900s. A description of modern roses is based on lineage and flowering characteristics. Also called shrub roses these newer introductions have enhanced disease and insect resistance and require less pruning, petals drop cleanly, and deadheading is not required. Landscape roses are available in upright plants, mounding shrub roses, and ground covers. Cultural Practices include: description of needs for newly purchased plants during the bare-root season, and/or container plants; selection of planting sites; irrigation, soil and nutrition needs, pruning, and weed management. Common Insect and Mite Pests include clear colored pictures of problems and suggestions for their control. Photos of the "good guys," the natural enemies of the insect pests are superb. In the list of diseases it is noted that powdery mildew is the most common problem and placement of roses to promote air circulation along with the removal of affected material will limit problems.

If you know someone who is growing roses and/or someone who believes they are too difficult to grow, I urge that you tell them of this clear picture of growing roses in California. You also may order from 800-994-8849, or online at (http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu).

Reviewed by Marianne D. Truby

NATURAL HISTORY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS
Dr. Judith Sumner
Portland, Timber Press, 2000, 252 pages, 30 color photos, 45 b&w illustrations, 6″ x 9″, hardcover, $24.95

With all the current talk about prescription drugs and their escalating costs, it is worth noting, as this book does, that 80% of the world today depends on folk remedies based on plants. Many healing properties of these plants have been synthesized in pharmaceutical laboratories, which may be fine for humans, but, as the author points out early in the text, most of these elements that man has learned to use for his own survival are also part of the plants' own defensive strategies.

Medicinal plants have been part of every-day life from prehistoric times until well into the nineteenth century. Even in Greek and Roman times Queen Anne's lace was used for population control, and modern labs have confirmed this bit of folk wisdom by determining that the seeds of this plant block the synthesis of progesterone, a hormone necessary for successful pregnancy. Such classical recipes have been protected in monasteries from the fourth century by European Christians who determined that healing was a province of the church. But, fortunately, the use of medicinal plants continued in Asia and the Middle East and eventually came back into European practice. But at the time of the Black Death in the fourteenth century, medicinal plants were again in use, although unsuccessfully, but the search for a cure led to much research and discovery of other helpful plants. Early Americans cultivated herb gardens, although many eventually relied on members of the Shaker sect as the best source of these healing plants.

Today, it is ethnobotanists who are expanding the knowledge of medicinal plants, learning their secrets from shamans and native healers of all kinds. The author, who teaches botany, medicinal botany, and ethnobotany at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, draws on her specialty in the evolution and classification of flowering plants to present a thorough and highly readable account of the significance of

healing plants in today's world and future. A section of thirty color photos with highly informative captions, plus frequent line drawings are additional assets.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

CHRISTOPHER LLOYD'S GARDEN FLOWERS: PERENNIALS, BULBS, GRASSES, FERNS

Christopher Lloyd

Portland, Timber Press, 2000, 384 pages, 69 color photos, 7½" x 10", hardcover, $39.95

Christopher Lloyd's characteristic enthusiasm for perennials bubbles forth from this volume. He jumps right in with an introduction overflowing with words of wisdom, wit, and charm. He delves into descriptions of planting perennials, then overplanting with annuals to fill in during their dormancy. He provides a wealth of information about growing conditions and aesthetic demands, with sections on such practicalities as deadheading and various types of plant supports.

And that is just the introduction. The main part of the book is a lengthy encyclopedia of a huge range of plant species and varieties, all described in Lloyd's familiar conversational manner. He identifies his favorites and the plants he admits having given up on (like *Ajuga*!) and throws in anecdotes and historical tidbits, seemingly as they have popped into his mind. Beautiful color photos of Lloyd's garden at Great Dixter and a few of Beth Chatto's Essex garden are included throughout the book. Most feature Lloyd's signature combination of colorful leaves and flowers.

As with other Lloyd volumes, the author is not shy about sharing his opinions. He regards *Agapanthus* as better scattered in a mixed border than massed on its own and he disparages the compulsion to always identify poisonous plants or the tendency to mispronounce "Kniphofia" (should be nip-hoh-fee-a). All things large and small are important to this consummate plantsman.

As with other British garden books, there are plants and ideas that won't apply here, but Lloyd's vast and joyful experience in the garden are irresistible in any clime.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

ARTISTS' GARDENS

Bill Laws

North Pomfret, Vt., Trafalgar Square Publishing, 1999, 192 pages, 155 color photos, 20 b&w illustrations, 10" x 12½", hardcover, $35

Just as with art itself, there are hardly words to describe the beauty and sensibility of this oversized volume. The very personal gardens created by twenty artists, ranging from Peter Paul Rubens to Isamu Noguchi, reflect the very essence of their lives and work. Glowing color photos and art reproductions are generously provided throughout the text, which is as knowledgeable about art as it is of horticulture. The author, a "professional gardener" turned writer, provides a text that illuminates these lives in a frank and perceptive manner, providing fascinating insights that, in turn, heighten appreciation of both the gardens and the art.

As is said about Claude Monet's life work, this is about art rooted in the garden, as the gardens are rooted in art. Like Monet, some artists have planted for masses of color and others, particularly sculptors like Henry Moore and Noguchi, have been inspired by the contours of fields and mountains, which are part of their personal landscapes. The breathtaking views of Moore's work in the Cornish meadows around his studio add much to an understanding and appreciation of his work.

There is a huge variety in the gardens shown. Rubens lived in a Baroque mansion, whose elaborately sculpted walls, arches, and fountains often appeared in his work. Childe Hassan actually had no garden of his own but spent many summers in the small poppy-strewn garden of his poet friend Celia Thaxton on the coast of Maine. The late contemporary British painter Patrick Heron was able to return to his childhood home on the coast of Wales, where, unconsciously, as it turned out, he recreated the abstract shapes he painted in the clipped hedges and shrubs that protected his garden from the ocean winds. The gardens of William Morris and John James Audubon no longer exist, but as their works are so based in nature, the author has provided views of the types of flora that inspired them.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

TROPICAL ORNAMENTALS: A GUIDE

W. Arthur Whistler

Portland, Timber Press, 2000, 542 pages, 458 color photos, 6" x 9", softcover, $34.95

This guide includes 400 of the most common ornamentals cultivated in the tropics, nearly all of which are found in Hawaii, but not native to it. Whistler lives in Hawaii and is an adjunct associate professor at Lyon Arboretum in Honolulu. This book should fill the need for a book not as complete as *Tropica*, but yet it offers more than the handbooks usually available to travelers, which serve only a limited area

The majority of these plants can be found in Southern California. They are listed alphabetically by genus/species, each with a clear 3" x 4" color photo usually including the flower. The descriptions include: distinguishable features, size, leaves, flowers, and fruit.

This alphabetical listing is followed by a description of twenty of the most common plant families. Each family includes a note on how many genera/species are included in this book.

An interesting feature is an identification key. I always find these a fascinating way to spend time following through the descriptive pairings, (not this but that). Starting with plants with flowers vs. plants without flowers, then leaves opposite or alternate, simple or compound or basal, and finally such categories as flowers in heads (in the sunflower family), flowers in a spike enclosed in sheathing bract or not. The resulting lists are then arranged in flower color order with other characteristics listed. Often the list provides surprising bedfellows, such as *Asclepias curassavia* and *Kalanchoe pinnata*.

This book has a lot of information and is portable and would be useful visiting gardens or conservatories where frequently the plants you are interested in are those without names.

Reviewed by R. Cox

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Garden Center and Library - Founded in 1907

MAIL — 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622

619/232-5762, located in Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park

Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

GENERAL MEETINGS
2001
February 20
April 17
June 19
October 16
5:45 p.m.
Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

OFFICERS

President
Carol Robertson
First Vice President
Cathy Dery
Second Vice President
Lynn Beyerle
Treasurer

Recording Secretary
Marianne Truby
Corresponding Secretary
Yvonne Martinez
Parliamentarian
Kathy Taylor de Murillo
Historian
Barbara Jones

DIRECTORS

Term 1998-2001
Ruth Leerhoff
Alice Retes
Ann Waters
Term 1999-2002
Suzanne Heap
Roy Jones
Jean Seamans
Term 2000-2003
Jacqueline Coleman
JoAnn Gould
Mary Jordan

Arrangers Guild Chm.
Carvill Veech

All area codes are 619 unless otherwise noted.

AFFILIATES:

CHIRP FOR GARDEN WILDLIFE, INC.
Exec. Director: Maureen Austin 445-7675
P. O. Box 532
Alpine CA 91903-0532

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO
In Memory of Ruth Smith
Pres: Mary Vaughn 234-9856
P. O. Box 80878
San Diego CA 92138-0878

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN
BALBOA PARK
Contact: Luanne Lao 232-2721
2125 Park Boulevard
San Diego CA 92101-4792

PALOMAR DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
Dir: Patricia Garrick 287-0282
6252 Lance Place
San Diego CA 92120-3713

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS
FOUNDATION, INC
Pres: Julian Duval 760-436-3036
P. O. Box 230005
Encinitas CA 92023-0005

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN
FOUNDATION
Pres: Robert Hodges 234-8901
2125 Park Boulevard
San Diego CA 92101-4792

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Pres: Don Walker 760-630-7307
1781 Sunrise Drive
Vista CA 92084-6424
2nd Mon - 6:30 pm, except Jun
Satellite Wagering Facility
Del Mar Fairground, Jimmy Durante Blvd

SAN DIEGO ZOO
Horticulture Department 231-1515
P. O. Box 120551
San Diego CA 92112-0551

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL
Chr: Elma Garcia 858-672-9838
11255 Del Diablo
San Diego CA 92129-1518
1st Wed - 10:00 am
Nov 1, Mar 7 - National University,
3580 Aero Court, San Diego
Jan 3, May 2- National University,
2022 University Drive, Vista

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN
Garden Devel: Pamela Homfelt 660-1684
12122 Cuyamaca College Dr W
El Cajon CA 92019-4317

WESTWARD EXPOS
Home and Garden Expos 858-350-3738
2120 Jimmy Durante Blvd
Del Mar CA 92014

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS
P. O. Box 2711 858-459-0316
La Jolla CA 92038-2711

DEL MAR FAIR FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW
The West Coast's Best 858-792-4273

MASTER LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC.
3089C Clairemont Drive #296 296-9687
San Diego CA 92117-6802

GARDEN CLUBS:

ALPINE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Carlette Anderson 445-5716
2451 Night Star Court
Alpine CA 91901-1449
1st Fri - 10:00 am, Home of Members

BERNARDO GARDENERS
Pres: Donna Zimmer 760-480-4750
1428 Via Valente
Escondido CA 92029-7244
3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Rancho Bernardo Library

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Kathy Taylor de Murillo 585-8770
40 Palomar Drive
Chula Vista CA 91911-1414
2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Rohr Park Manor,
Sweetwater Road

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Marilyn Foster 435-2335
770 F Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2130
4th Mon - 9:30 am, Winn Room,
Coronado Public Library

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mary Payette 420-6046
1148 Third Avenue #109
Chula Vista CA 91911-3153
3rd Thu - 1:00 pm, Norman Park Senior Center

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: Scott Goodfellow 435-8899
P. O. Box 180188
Coronado CA 92118-0188

CROWN GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Frank Rockwell 435-1631
819 First Street
Coronado CA 92118-1301
4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Barbara Watzke 760-749-5384
P. O. Box 123
Valley Center CA 92082-0123
2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Shirley S. Van Degrift 760-489-8163
2700 E. Valley Pkwy Space 268
Escondido CA 92027-2960
3rd Fri - 12:30 pm, Escondido Joslyn Center
Meetings Sep through Jun ONLY

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Co-Pres: Bernie Dennett 760-723-8519
Co-Pres: Bruce Dennett 760-723-8519
P. O. Box 1702
Fallbrook CA 92028-1702
FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB
Chrm: Jean Kauth 858-452-8686
8571 Cliffridge Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-2112
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members
GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Norma DeMart 466-9398
3891 Rogers Road
Spring Valley CA 91977-1212
2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive, La Mesa
LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Presidential Board
P. O. Box 2713
La Jolla CA 92038-2713
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J.Lutheran Church
LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Mrs. Kurt E. Bake
3516 Liggett Drive
San Diego CA 92106-2153
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members
MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB
Pres: Nell McChesney 760-599-4815
825 Cape Breton
Vista CA 92084-6500
3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, MiraCosta Community College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)
MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Fausto Palafox 295-2808
1525 Fort Stockton Drive
San Diego CA 92103-1295
4th Wed - 6:30 pm
Call for meeting information
POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Margaret Cook 223-0253
3930 Del Mar Avenue
San Diego CA 92107-3735
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Masonic Hall
1711 Sunset Cliffs Blvd
POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Marjorie Pyatt 858-748-3287
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92074-0027
RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Jane Carlin 858-756-2310
P. O. Box 483
Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-0483
SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Joyce Zwemke 287-3424
7735 Larchwood Way
San Diego CA 92120-1514
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members
SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Evalyn Rodgers 858-635-1557
1518 Calle Orquideas
Encinitas CA 92024-4114
4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens
THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Pat Miller 858-459-2039
8257 Prestwick Drive
La Jolla CA 92037-2019
4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian Church, LJ
THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Margie Thomson 760-726-5623
P. O. Box 44
Vista CA 92085-0044
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

IKEBANA SCHOOLS:

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034
IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
Pres: James H. Ard 858-274-6337
3031 Karnes Way
San Diego CA 92117-4311
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado
IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 858-278-5689
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056
OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
LA JOLLA CHAPTER
P. O. Box 500765 858-672-7850
San Diego CA 92150-0765
2nd Tues - 10:00 am
OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland 276-4667
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641
SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO BRANCH
Director: Ronald Searfoss 858-459-5961
7755 Fay Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-4314
SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey 429-6198
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego CA 92154-2160

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLET
CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Faye Shirley
3890 S. Vista Campana #62
Oceanside CA 92057-8158
4th Mon - 11:00 am - United Methodist Church of Vista, 157 Lado de Loma
BEGONIA
ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294
4505 Long Branch Avenue
San Diego CA 92107-2333
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members
MABEL CORWIN BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
6040 Upland Street
San Diego CA 92114-1933
2nd Sun - 1:30 pm, except May & Aug Quail Gardens
MARGARET LEE BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
6040 Upland Street
San Diego CA 92114-1933
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members
BONSAI
HON NON BO ASSOCIATION
Pres: Lit Phan
4551 El Cajon Boulevard
San Diego CA 92115-4316
1st Sun every other month (begin Feb)
10:30 am, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Information Telephone 699-8776
P. O. Box 40037
San Diego CA 92164-0037
2nd Sun - 10:30 am, Casa del Prado
Beginning & intermediate classes at 9:00 am before meeting
BROMELIAD
BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
Pres: Robert Vitacco 469-3539
9137 Dillon Drive
La Mesa CA 91941-4230
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Coorsey 461-2950
P. O. Box 83996
San Diego CA 92138-3996
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed
NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Margaret Case 760-721-8422
610 Rockledge Street
Oceanside CA 92054-4230
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building, Quail Gardens
CACTUS & SUCCULENT
PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
P. O. Box 840
Escondido CA 92033
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido
SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Tom Demerritt 858-270-5544
P. O. Box 33181
San Diego CA 92163-3181
2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado
CAMELLIA
SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Dean Turney 760-942-1919
467 Fulvia Street
Encinitas CA 92024-2146
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Meetings Nov through Apr ONLY
DAHLIA
SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: David J. Tooley 858-672-2593
11375 Nawa Way
San Diego CA 92129-1116
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS)
SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Contact: Kathy Payne 760-789-5790
1551 Cedar Street

Ramona CA 92065-1327
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Sep thru May
Quail Gardens

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Margaret Pethley 491-9495
P. O. Box 126127
San Diego CA 92112-6127
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: Bob Halley 858-272-1019
1714 Malden Street
San Diego CA 92109-2206
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS
Pres: Jose Gallego 697-4417
8673 Warmwell Drive
San Diego CA 92119-1424
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Hubbell 443-3706
15420 Olde Hiway 80 Sp 175
El Cajon CA 92021-2427
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Don Vigneault 858-581-1979
7170 Salerno Street
San Diego CA 92111-3414
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HERB

HERB CLUB
Pres: Judy Dunning 579-0222
200 Highline Trail
El Cajon CA 92021-4082
2nd Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Steve Rocha 760-788-1423
E-mail: srocha@pacbell.net
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May/Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, 18402 West Bernardo Drive, RB

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Eileen Fiumara 818-986-4188
4512 Sunnyslope Avenue
Sherman Oaks CA 91423-3119
1st Thu - 7:30 pm -
Canoga Park Women's Club
7401 Jordan, Canoga Park

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: 685-7321
P. O. Box 121390
San Diego CA 92112-1390
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Gordon Gibson 760-746-9157
2640 Loma Vista Drive
Escondido CA 92025-7345
4th Mon - 2:00 pm - Rancho Bernardo Library (new), 2nd floor

ORCHID

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY
A BRANCH OF THE CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.
Pres: Nina Lubin 760-944-0489
342 Seeman Drive
Encinitas CA 92024-2840
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Gary Pierwola 426-9108
E-mail: keikiman@aol.com
143 Garrett Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91910-2506
1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Bernadette Mingus 858-278-4688
3335 Budd Street
San Diego CA 92111-5019
4th Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

PLUMERIA

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY
Pres: Ted Higgins 443-4795
8540 Sky Rim Drive
Lakeside CA 92040-5514
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado, Room 104

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Jack Shoultz 440-4174
668 N. Pierce Street
El Cajon CA 92020-3046
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Laura Berend&Steve Marvin 235-0004
P. O. Box 86124
San Diego CA 92138-6124
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
Jan/Feb - 4th Mon

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES
Library 234-TREE
P. O. Box 505 FAX 687-0151
San Diego CA 92112-0505
4th Tue - 6:30 pm, 743 Imperial Avenue

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY
Pres: Walter Pagels 582-5408
6073 Lancaster Drive
San Diego CA 92120-4536
3rd Sun - Apr thru Oct
Call for meeting information.

AFFILIATES:
Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor *California Garden*, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622. Call 619-232-5762. Deadline for Mar-Apr issue: Jan 15, 2001.

Are you aware that each affiliate group is entitled to a free advertisement once each year? It should be "camera ready" (suitable to be sent to printer). The text should be enclosed in a border. The border must be included when measuring dimensions, which are to be 3.5 (3½) inches wide by 2.25 (2¼) inches high. If done on a computer, please use a font that does not resemble typewriting.

As an experiment, we will try printing special events or speakers at your regular meetings in the Horticultural Calendar, which we have not done before. If you wish to be included, send a separate write-up; we will not be picking items out of your newsletter.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY
3642 Enterprise Street
San Diego, CA 92110
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK
8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
(619) 224-8271
FREE GARDEN CLASSES
9:00 A.M. SATURDAY MORNINGS

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
presents
CAMELLIAS IN THE PARKS
2001
Sat. February 3, noon - 4 pm
Sun. February 4, 10 am - 4 pm
Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101
&
Sat. & Sun. February 10-11 10 am - 4 pm
San Diego Wild Animal Park
Covered Walkway

"Born to Be Wildflowers" continued from page 15

They make life more interesting. However, they sometimes come and go with lightning speed. In addition, their personal lives can be messy. And, as with celebrities, when wildflowers go to seed, it isn't pretty. (There are exceptions of course; seed heads of some varieties can be quite attractive). However, if they do go to seed, you probably will get more flowers the following year. In addition, some seed will be taken by birds and other animals.

And next year, when you least expect it, you may be out walking in the yard when suddenly, gazing up at you with a bit of insouciance, will be the face of a milkmaid, baby blue eyes, or monkey flower.

Surprise—isn't it great?□

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer/lecturer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens.

ARTISTIC
GARDEN
CONSULTANT

PLACEMENT of
OBJECTS & PLANTS

1928 MADISON AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92116-2722 · TEL. (619) 298-7641

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
ORCHID SOCIETY

NOW is the time to join! Learn how easy and fun it is to grow orchids. Meet the experts through society activities including lectures, tours, open houses, and classes.

The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

All this and a great monthly newsletter for only $10.00 (single membership) or $12.50 (dual membership) per year. Don't delay, make your check out today to the SDCOS and mail to:

Vivian Follmer
SDCOS Membership
13127 Roundup
San Diego, CA 92129
(858) 538-6187

You are Invited to Subscribe to ...

California
GARDEN

The PERFECT gift to a friend, relative or neighbor!

1 Year Subscription $8.00
2 Year Subscription $15.00
add $6.00 per year for postage to foreign destinations

or become a Member of -

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBERSHIP $10.00
(Includes magazine, newsletter, botanical library, and member discounts to events, trips and classes)

(Please PRINT)
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State ___ ZIP _____
Phone (_____)_____

San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado, San Diego, CA 92101-1622 [in Casa del Prado, Balboa Park]

Animated Gardens

butterfly and hummingbird
garden design and lectures

Pat Pawlowski

(619) 390-9399

KATE SESSIONS BOOK

The complete collection of writings by Kate Sessions in *California Garden* magazine from 1909 until 1939 is now available at the San Diego Floral Association office in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. The book contains a plant index and many changes in plant names, particularly scientific, have been noted.

Often known as the "Mother of Balboa Park," for over fifty years she devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how, in this book that is for sale in the San Diego Floral Office for $18.00 (tax included) — $15.00 (tax included, for members). If you wish a copy mailed to you, use the coupon below and enclose $3.00 for handling and mailing.

The Complete Writings of Kate Sessions 1909-1939

☐ **$21.00 non-members (book, tax, mailing)**
☐ **$18.00 members (book, tax, mailing)**

Send check to:
San Diego Floral Association
1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622

NAME . . . . . .

ADDRESS . . . . . .

CITY, STATE, ZIP . . . . . .

TELEPHONE . . . . . .

Number of books: **Amount**

ROLAND HOYT BOOK REPRINT

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR SUBTROPICAL REGIONS by Roland Hoyt has been reprinted by his sons. The book has been available only at rare book stores until now. (Going Rate $65.00) Bill and Mike have donated the books to San Diego Floral Association. The books will sell for $14.50 (tax included). $10 of each book sale will be added to the scholarship fund established in the name of Ethel and Roland Hoyt. The books are available at the San Diego Floral office in Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. They can be mailed.

If you are a newcomer to San Diego you probably do not know about Roland Hoyt. He was one of our earliest landscape architects and is responsible for the landscaping of Mission Bay, the Community Concourse, and many noteworthy gardens around the city. At the time this book was written, there was no guide for Southern California that listed plants by their needs and requirements. It is still the most reliable guide available. The later half of the book is a writen description and sketch of each plant in alphabetical order. In recent years many scientific names have been changed but there is an updated nomeclature list at the end of the book. The original 1940 book was published as a pocketbook, but this is enlarged—it is a handsome hardback book 7" x 10½". The price of the book (tax included) is $14.50. Handling and postage is an additional $3.00.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR SUBTROPICAL REGIONS
Roland Hoyt

Price $17.50
(TAX, POSTAGE,SHIPPING INCLUDED)

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
1650 EL PRADO ROOM 105
SAN DIEGO CA 92101

Ship To:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

LANTERMAN HOUSE and DESCANSO GARDENS THURSDAY 25 JANUARY 2001

The Lanterman House (1915) is an 11,250-square-foot Arts and Crafts home furnished in early twentieth-century style with the entire second floor occupied by a ballroom. It was designed by A.L. Haley for the second generation of La Canada's founding family. The house has been occupied only by the original owners (Dr. Roy and Emily Lanterman) and their two sons and has remained virtually unchanged. There also are gardens, lawns, and an oak grove on the 1.4 acres.

January is a great time to see **camellias** in bloom and where is there a better place to view them than Descanso Gardens—our second stop today? In addition to the japonica varieties (broad, glossy leaves and abundant flowers), there are sasanquas (small leaves and delicate flowers), and reticulatas (large showy blooms). Its Japanese Garden is exceptionally beautiful at this time of year as the azaleas will be at their spectacular best.

If you have any questions, Call Ann Waters at 858/277-5004.

Lanterman House/Descanso Gardens
THURSDAY, 25 JANUARY 2001

☐ $40.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ $43.00 Nonmembers

Lunch is on your own

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego, California 92101-1622

Please include a stamped/addressed envelope

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

☐Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Ctr., La Mesa 7:30AM
☐Mission Valley on Camino del Este south of B/A 8:00AM
☐La Costa Avenue Park/Ride, Carlsbad off I-5 8:30AM

THE GETTY CENTER SATURDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2001

We have scheduled another trip to the Getty Center. Here the architecture is dramatic, the gardens are tranquil, the views are breath taking, and the collections include many of the great art treasures of the world.

In the North Pavilion you will find art before 1600; in the East Pavilion is art created between 1600 and 1800; while the West Pavilion has art after 1800.

Do not miss the film shown in the two theatres, both located in the Museum entrance hall. The film is an introduction to the Museum and its collections—it is both interesting and informative.

Lunch is "on your own" at the Center. Choices are: the Garden Terrace Cafe on the lower level, where sandwiches, salads, soup, and snacks are available with outdoor seating only; fine dining at the Restaurant on the plaza level (reservations recommended); and the lower level cafeteria serving a wide variety of hot and cold food.

Any questions? Call Ann Waters, 858/277-5004.

The Getty Center
SATURDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2001

☐ $30.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ $33.00 Nonmembers

Lunch is on your own

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego, California 92101-1622

Please include a stamped/addressed envelope

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

☐Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Ctr., La Mesa 7:45AM
☐Mission Valley on Camino del Este south of B/A 8:15AM
☐La Costa Avenue Park/Ride, Carlsbad off I-5 8:45AM

San Diego Horticultural Society

Meetings 2nd Monday of every month, 6:30pm
Del Mar Fairgrounds, Satellite Wagering Bldg.
Free Admission – Everyone Welcome!

Join us for a guest speaker, plant raffle, plant display.
Meetings are open to all. Membership brings you:

- Monthly 26-page newsletter
- Trips to outstanding gardens
- Local garden tours
- Seed & plant swap
- Video and book library
- Annual Garden Party

Upcoming Meetings:
January 8: Plant Hunting In Mexico — Kelly Griffin
February 12: South African Horticultural Tour – Robin Parer
March 12: Carnivorous Plants – Leo Song

~~~The Garden Masters: Exposition 2001~~~
March 1st: Second Annual Preview Gala
Preview Spectacular Display Gardens
Excellence in Horticulture Award to Evelyn Weidner
Gourmet Buffet Dinner, Award Ceremony .
$75 per person

March 2 - 4, Spring Home/Garden Show features
Outstanding Garden Exhibits and Daily Events
www.springhomegardenshow.com

Info: (760) 630-7307 or sdhortsoc@home.com

http://groups.sandiegoinsider.com/sdhs/
www.srtopiary.com/sdhortsoc.html

San Diego Horticultural Society

Sitting by the rushing river - on the leaves of reeds that quiver, Faeries gaze at skies so blue - while sipping tea of morning dew

In Harmony
Herbs & Spices

Herbs to Nourish the Body *and* Spirit

Organic & Wildcrafted
Herbal Products
~ Since 1986 ~

Wildflower Seeds
Herbs Seeds & Plants
Native Plant Resource
Garden Gifts For A Happy Heart

Weed love to meet you. Come and visit ...
Our shoppe is full of surprises!

619-223-8051

$2.00 Catalog ~
Free with this ad!

4808 Santa Monica Ave.
San Diego, CA 92107

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 0084-020)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego CA 92101-1622 USA

PERIODICALS POSTAGE